

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

1010 1000 611

COUNTRY Poland
 SUBJECT Medical Research and Development.

DATE DISTR. 9 DEC 53
 25X1

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1

DATE OF INFO

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A. Until 1948 all universities in Poland had a Faculty of Medicine, just like other universities all over the globe. Five years ago all these faculties were transformed into Academies for Medicine which now function altogether independently. In addition to the already existent university centers there were established Academies for Medicine in Bialystok, Stettin and Gdansk (Danzig), so that there are now Academies for Medicine in Krakow, Warsaw, Lodz, Wroclaw (Breslau), Posnan, Lublin as well as in Bialystok, Stettin and Gdansk. Consequently there are nine Academies for Medicine and these Academies for Medicine make a great effort to turn out the largest possible number of physicians.

approximately 600

physicians receive their diploma at these Academies every year. This number of physicians is relatively large [] before the war Poland 25X1 had only 10,000 physicians altogether and that now 600 physicians are turned out every year. With regard to the quality of training medical students receive in Poland at this time the opinions differ materially [] the 25X1 prevailing average opinion is that training is on a medium level. The Academies of Krakow, Warsaw and Gdansk enjoy a considerably greater reputation than the rest. They are generally considered the best in Poland. The Academies for Medicine consist of three Faculties. They are a) Medicine, b) Stomatology, and c) Pharmacy. One of the most prominent professors doing medical research is Professor Tempka (Academy for Medicine at Krakow). The latter's brother lives in London, England, and his name is Sigmund Novakowski. He is very well known as a writer and journalist. He writes for the "Oziennik Polski", as well as for other Polish newspapers in London. Professor Tempka only recently published a scientific book, consisting of 2 large volumes (about 2000 pages altogether), on the channels of blood circulation. He was awarded the "Premier Prix de l'Etat" for this work in 1953. [] publication is of 25X1 outstanding value.

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[] It engages in rheumatism research. Two years ago Professor Sokolowski published a book dealing with the different types of articular rheumatism. [] famous professor in Warsaw, 25X1 whose name is (fmu) Orlowski. Some time in the last three years he published

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a book in four volumes dealing with internal diseases. He also was awarded the "Premier Prix de l'Etat" for this publication, also in 1953. In Warsaw Professor (fmu) Grusa has earned the reputation of being the greatest surgeon living in Poland. He discovered new operating methods. A great number of diseases are treated in Poland now by the process of subjecting the patient to a state of artificial slumber for a period of 21 days. A Professor (fmu) Goldschmid from the Academy for Medicine at Lublin is said to have improved this method only recently. [redacted] medical publications have a far greater circulation in Poland now than publications in any other field. In the showcases of bookshops one may see now dozens of different medical publications, many of them elaborating on the results of scientific medical research in present-day Poland.

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[redacted] in the field of scientific research in medicine is great since the government favors this research and pays excessively high fees for published scientific books. A minimum of 1200 zlotys per print sheet (16 pages) is paid the author of a scientific book. If the author is a professor, the fee is raised to 1800 zlotys per print sheet. On the proceeds of a book containing 500 pages, for instance, the author can live very well for a period of three years; without even touching his salary. A detailed study of medical works published in Poland by [redacted] medical experts would, in my opinion, be the simplest method of obtaining accurate information on the progress of medical research in that country.

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2. Antibiotic drugs, like penicillin, streptomycin and sulfamides are produced in Poland also. During the first post-war years, that is from 1945 to 1950, physicians generally complained about the very poor quality of these products but it seems that lately their quality has greatly improved. Distribution for all these drugs is very irregular, sometimes they are available in sufficient quantities, then again they are out of supply for periods of several weeks. Aureomycin is extremely scarce and when needed is imported from other countries. Whenever drugs, antibiotics and sulfamide drugs are available in drugstores, they are issued on physicians prescription only.

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[redacted] Sokolowski, but the latter is engaged in research on rheumatism only.

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[redacted] several years ago research was made in the field of bacteriology which is presently called microbiology. This research was especially engaged in at the Academies for Medicine in Krakow, Lublin (Professor (fmu) Farnas), Warsaw and Gdansk. [redacted] the department of technical science at the Polish Academy of Science promotes research work in the fields of construction of heavy machinery, iron, steel production and coal mining, in the field of chemistry and others.

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[redacted] advise the purchase of publications in all these fields since a great amount has been published during the past three years, that is, purely scientific books as well as handbooks for use in polytechnic schools. [redacted] the showcases of bookstores were loaded with them. Research in the field of bacteriology and chemistry is, apparently, greatly advanced, but the result of this research is not published, naturally, for evident reasons.

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[redacted] The Academy of Sciences is still in the stage of organization. It can promote and financially support research activities but it has no responsible authority.

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authority.

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[redacted] the large building of the Institute for Chemistry at Krakow [redacted] is a modern building, its construction was finished only recently and it is equipped with all modern facilities. It is located not far from the "Allee Mickiewicz" adjacent to the Mining Academy. It is a 3-story building, approximately 150 meters long and 80 meters wide. This great Institute for Chemistry, the most modern in Poland, does not belong to the Mining Academy but to the Jagellonian University. [redacted] there is an Institute for Medical Chemistry in Gdansk [redacted] where joint research activities are carried out by medical specialists as well as by chemists from the Gdansk Polytechnic College. The large building of the Institute for Chemistry in Krakow was utilized progressively in step with its building stages, but now is utilized entirely. [redacted]

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[redacted] more money is being spent now than before the war and that the number of young assistants is at least twice as high as it was before the war. Regarding the quality of training for research specialists, opinions differ, some say it is inferior to the training prevalent in pre-war years and others say the quality greatly improved. [redacted]

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[redacted] medical works published in the West are received at the Medical Institutes and at the libraries of the Academies but the professors are directed to especially utilize Soviet medical works and Soviet working methods. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Pavlov method tracing the sources of all diseases to the nervous system has largely been adopted in Poland. [redacted] much use is still made of Western medical literature in Poland. [redacted]

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